gallantly accomplished by Lieutenaut Custer, of the Fifth regular cavalry, furmerly of General Wm. F. Smith's staff. He deliberately plunged into the stream at New Bridge, and in the face of the robel sharpshooters waded

was fordable. The commanding General at once made him a captain.

A reconnoissance in force, under charge of Col. Bartlett, went cut on Thursday attermoon to Mechanicsville, on the Etchmond and Gordonsville tumplies, driving in a regiment of cavalry and several companies of infantry. Two of our cavalry men were killed in the akirmish; but the whole party halted several hours within five miles of Richarond As I write, occasional discharges of cannon are heard off to the west, probably the attemnt of our troops to cross the creek. Opinions are various as to the intentions of the rebels; but the most sagacious of our generals believe that they will make a final and determined stand on the plains before Richmons. You can learn the spirit and molevolence of the rebels from a batch of late Richmond papers that I said you.

that I send you.

Some of our officers are speculating as to the strategy
of General Johnston in retreating to the Chickatominy,
and many are now disposed to regard his retreat as a
masterly struke.

ON THE CHICKAHOMINY, Va., May 22, 1862. The Slow but Sure Onward Advance-The Reconnoissance in

Nearer still to Richmond! Slowly and surely we go on. asy marches that save the men-that ke-p the commiseary near by, and, while they keep up an actual progressenable us to enjoy the greater greater part of every day in rest. These are now the order, and these will b ing us up to the enemy in very different condition from that days. It is singular that, while every one knows how resh men may overcome weary and overworked ones, the endeavor to keep our men fresh for a fight has om, if ever, been made. Generals have always had

seidom, if ever, been maus. Owner as have a received of both food and sleep with a reckless indifference to results; and they have been so invariably overworked before their fights that it is a wonder they have ever fought at all. At last, however, this simile matter gets due attention, and there is reason to hope that in the battle to come our men will have a chance to win.

Beyond the general statement that we are at the Chickhommy, no more can be made as to position acc.

Yesterday a considerable force reconnoitered beyond the Chickhommy, under the direction of engineers, and make a thorough examination of the country. The Commanding General was shead and made the dispositions in person. At an early hour, also, large working parties were set to repair the bridges—Bettom's and the railroad bridges—destroyed by the enemy, and we will doubtless have a good means to cross immediately. When we are to cross will be known by and by.

General McClellan visited the position yesterday aftermoon, and, accompanied by our General, rode over the whole ground now in our possession beyond the river. Several prisoners were taken yesterday aftermoon, but they were immediately were to year the general headquarters. Toward night some shell were thrown by the enemy in front, and there was an impression somebow or another abroad that the rebels would make a night attack; but they did not.

CAMP AT NEW COAL HARROR, May 22, 1862. Chickahominy-The Great Impending Battle-Views of Richmond from Balloons-The Rebel Force-Foraging Tolerated —General Longstreet at New Bruige, do., dc. The advance of the grand army is located here, seven-een miles from White House, and about a hundred and

five miles from Fortress Monroe. New Coal Harber is simply a frame tavera, kept by a cripple, situated three two miles from the Chickahominy.

From a dwelling a half mile distant I saw distinctly to

day e-rebel picket, grouped under some apple trees in an old orchard. Their horses were tied to a strip of fence and four field pieces were planted on a bluff a little dis-tance to the north. All night we have heard discharges non denoted that our advance batteries were test ments have been perfected to the utmost detail. The railroad is yet to be opened, and cars have been landed at White House. The track was left by the ebels in good condition, except a few small bridges tha the trains can reach New Coal Harbor we shall have to se food, &c., by Quartermaster's teams. Orders have been received by the Quartermaster to sweep the country hereabout of forage, leaving three months' provisions in the granaries for each person, including negroes. The teams have been jogging along all migni with fodder and corn. All mules, norses, cows and fowls have been impressed into the army. Upwards of twenty sheep were slaughtered within sight of the house, and men could be seen in every direction wringsing the necks of chickens and geese. I have not seen in all this country a professed Unionist, nor a single family that has not some member or relative in the robel cause. Few women remain, and they serve their farms in charge of slaves, who escape as soon as the army arrivas, and generally attach themselves to some of the officers in the capacity of servants. From these contraonads we derive all our tide so of the rebels ituation,

of the officers in the capacity of servants. From these contrabands we derive all our ideas of the rebelsituation, force and useigns. The detective corps here is wonderfully deficient, and reporters have been prohibited from going on with the advance for fear they will anticipate the army in gaining news from Rebeldom.

We occupy a district imperiencely explored, and the savalry is couring the whole country—a very perilous and hazardous service. I have ascertained, reliably, that the robel force in from numbered, on Esturday last, about one hundred and thirty thousand men, with resistorosments pouring in from all points of the Southwest. I do not doubt that we shall have to meet a force or one hundred and fifty thousand discouraged, but desperate mon, satisfied that defeat before Richmond means extinction to the confederacy.

and fifty thousand discouraged, out desperate mon, satisfied that defeat before Richmond means extinction to the confederacy.

Gen Longstreet has been seen in front. The man is ubiquitous and invulnerable. Our best marksmen have fred upon him scores of times, when within easy pistol range, but he has not been known to be even scathed. Indeed, the troops believe that he wears a metality was plate or bears a charmed life. He was the mysserious rider whe flourabled his white horse at Dranseville and before Verktown. The animal is said to be capable of leaping all manner of fence and ditch.

Frofessor Lowe, the balloweist, has made three ascensions up to this writing, accompanied by General Stoneman and others. They are said to have had a fine yiew of Richmond and the intervening country, but the position of the rebel army is in great part hidden, by reason of the tail wood ands. I presume that the rear columns will be moved up to-day, and the grand army so consolidated that each corps will be in easy supporting distance of the others. Our artillery is, in great part, with the advance, and we hope to find the columns soon in position to cross the Chicksheminy and alterned upon Richmond. The culministing point of the campaign is about to be attained, and we shall have, if successful, an easy downhill ride through Rebeldom.

LLO HARDON, NRAN CHICKANDMINT ORDER, }
Elsy 22, 1862.

The Advance of Our Forces—Their Position—The "Ske
daddling" Rebels—The Nature of the Surrow ding Country—The Resident Southwas—The Arrest of Major L.

Williams, U.S. A.—The Reconnoissance—Rebel Advantage
Contraband Statements About Richmona, de.

Our army has been brought by deliberate marches int s position in front of the rebel lime of defence, formed by the Chickshominy swamp We have new a force sever miles nearer Richmond than the rebel army in force ha been to Washington. This spot was occupied by four thousand rebe, troops last Monday, who fed on the approach of a regiment and a squadron of cavalry. W are now making recombolisances and endeavoring to learn the position and strength of the enemy in the shood of the infernal swamp which is to be crossed by our army in its progress to Richmond. Two to our right flank These approaches are well guarde and if an attempt is made to throw a force tably out off frofessor Lowe, who is in the advance, discovered semething from his balloop to-day which caused two regiments and two sections of artil or batteries to go to a point four miles up the bank of the or scatter the secosh as usual.

During the entire route from the White House, on the Pamonkey to this place, one is surprised at the neglect of the cabels to annoy our army during its advance. Light harassed our columns exceedingly, and with comparative safety to themselves. The whole country is covered with dense forest, with no openings, except where farms have been cut out; and in passing through these our men might have been flied upon from cover at every half mile. Our cavalry, under tien. Stoneman, had cleared the country so completely that our divisions marched in careless security. Sometimes forage wagons were in the advance of the o lumn, subject to destruction by even guerilla parties of a socreach.

But thus far to canualty has occurred, and the only socessionists met with are women and old men left upon the farms to bewait the loss of their objects, and claim the protection of a stard to their property, while their husbands and some are fighting in the Southern army.

The people found at home in Virginia are a study worthy the attantion of psychologiase and moral philosophiers. Where is the hauptry, of hividrous Southron spirit that brooks no esposition, and looks with soursful and unsumplaining hate upon the invaders of supposed.

rights when overpowered by their superior force? Alas, we find none of it here! We are met by requests for a goard and exaggerated statements of losses of poultry by our soldiers. One would asturally suppose that the haughty Southron would scen to speak of heme and sheats abstracted by hungry soldiers, when their dream of a Southern don't have been so radely broken and the fabric of their beasted Southern confesionary is tumbing about their ears. I took break attatish house of a Southern lady the morning who has a husband in the rebeit army, but who does not besitate to furnish meak to Yankees at from prices, paid in gold and silver; for she will not accept either Confederate shinplasters or United states Treasury notes. She sells e-cything she can furnish the soldiers with at dear rat s, has her house guarded by our Provest Marsinal, and whimes piteously at the less of a calf winch has been stolen from her precises. When asked this morning whether her calf had been recovered, she burst into a fit of tears most piteous to behold. The common story of the people living hereabout is that their relatives in Jeff. Plavis army were forced to cells: and their excuse for Virginia joining the reboliton is that South Carolina began it, and drew the othe. States after her. An overseer of a farm belonging to a maiden lady came into camp near Transtall's station yesterday, frightened at the threats of his negroes to take his teams and go to Fortress Monroe. to get their free papers, as they said. He professed to be a good Union man, and evasted impressment into the rebel service by means of a sprained ankle. He wanted this affair settled, because the war had raised the price of coffee to a dellar, sugar to flity cents and bacon to seventy-dive cents a pound. He said he had told the secessio ists that the Yankees were not fighting for niggers, and that they (the secesh) had brought on the war by "interruptin" the flag. He desired very much that a guard should be placed on his premises to defin dining the Sixth regular cavair

The party of reconnoissance have just returned.

About noon the cavalry videttes were fired upon from were shot and the others fell back upon the main body. On reaching the spot where the velley was fired Sergeant Thomas Cummings was found lying by the side of his dead horse. Three bails had passed through his chest, near the heart. His equipments and those of his horse were stripped off and carried away, and the infernal secondicis had also cut off his left ear, evidently with a sharp knife, and carried it off as a trophy. Sergeant Cummings belonged to company to of the First New York (Lincoln) cavalry, and was greatly esteemed by his regiment, who swear vengeance upon those who so barbarously mutilated his dead body.

Corporal John Anderson, or the same company and regiment, was also shot. His harse was found with a broken leg, and blood upon the ground showed that he had fallen, but whether he was wounded and taken prisoner, or whether he had cawled into the bushes, was not accretimed. Lieutenant Bai sy crept up close to a body of rebels in search of the orr, oral, but did not find him. Anderson was only twenty-one years old when he oulisted.

him. Anderson was only twenty-one years old when he collected.

Soon after, our troops, under command of Colenel Bartlett, and supported by two howitzers and two Parrott guns, followed the rebel force—consisting of two regiments of cavairy, a regiment of infantry deployed as satirishers, and three pieces of artillery—about four miles, when they retreated across the Chickabiminy, at New Bridge. About twenty guns, of large calibre, were seen mounted on the Richmond side, near the bridge. The whistie of iccomptives on the Richmond and Potomac Raifroad was districtly heard. One party fell in with two negroes who had just returned from Richmond, where they had been carrying a load of their master's household goods, and returning for another load. They represent that everything is quiet at Richmond. The reconnotissance was carefully conducted and was perfectly successful, with exception of the casualties mentioned above.

Kind's Mint. Vs. May 22, 1862.

Our corps arrived here this afternoon. We struck Air. The march was accomplished with ease and quickness, the men being in excellent spirits and everything going on swimmingly. On the route I had the felicity of partaking of a good lunch—a midday meal when the army is moving is a felicitous accomplishment under any circumstances—beneath the hospitable roe of Dr. Watt Henry Tyler, brother of the late exble root of Dr. Watt Henry Tyler, brother of the late ex-President Tyler. He lives on a fine plantation, within a singe Virginia mansion, with a beautifully shaded lawn in front. The old gentleman—for he is now nearly seventy—bears a strong resemblince to his brother. He lives with his son, who has a large and interesting family, including three grown up daughters. They pre-fected staying home to desertion. Mr. Tyler says the rebeis will stand between here and Richmond, and he prophesies a desporate flight. As usual on our marches, nearly all the families remaining on the route had a white flag heisted in their deoryards. At Cool Harber I saw one of the Sixth cavalry (regu-lars), who was wounded in the reconnoissance foward New Bridge, two days ago. He is being well cared for at what formerly was the town. He says they only saw the enemy's pickets, and he does not believe they have a very large force thore. It is believed that we shall remain here two or three days. The place is picturesque and made up of an old

THE ENGAGEMENT ON JAMES RIVER.

Our James River Naval Correspondence. UNITED STATES GUNBOAT AROUSTOOK, May 22, 1862.
The Start from Fortress Monroe—The Day's Point Bat tery Passed—The Engagement with the Second Battery at Point of Shoots—The Galena Aground—Fort Pouc-hatan Abandoned—The Arrival at City Point—Plags of Truce Displayed—The Contest at Ward's Bluff, or Port Davling—The Bursting of the Gun on the E. A. Stevens (Naugatuck)—The Capture of the Officers at City Point-Treachery of the Releis do., do.
We left Hampton Roads early Thursday morning, May

8, and steamed up the river, the Galena leading, followed by the Arosetook and the Port Royal. As we passed

there, and returned by the vessels. At eight o'clock A. M. we reached the first battery, mounting nine guns, at Day's Point. This we soon sliesced, their firing doing as no harm. Some of the Birney shells from the eleven-inch gun of the Aroostook set the woods on fire, and when we passed it had spread over a considerable space. At half-past ten A. M. we reached the second nattery, at Point of Shoals. This proved a much more for midable one, mounting swelve guns, some of them rifled three times, the Gaiena leading, followed by the Aroos took. The third time we passed up clear of the range of evident that from the time they discovered the Galena to be iron-clad the fire was especially directed against the rooden vessels. After passing it the Galena lay in front and completely silenced the solitary gun that remained-The Aroostook was struck once by a rifle shot which passed through both bulwarks, doing no damage beyond cutting the main topmast stays. The Galena was struck three times; but the shots glided off, doing no damage. The Galena soon started to join us, but got aground, and when she was pulled off the engines were so choked with mud, ewing to the shallowness of the river, that they could not be used. The Arostock then took the Galena in tow; but the buoys which marked the channel having been moved, the Gaiena grounded for the sound time, and at that stage of the tide it was impossible to pull her off. We remained there all that night and the next day, Friday, both vessels doing their utmost to pull the Galeus off (her engines being entirely help less), at all times of the tide when it was deemed prac ticable; and during the remaining time the Arouston sounded and buoyed out the channel beyond Hog Island par. Our offerts to move the Galena proved successful on Saturday, and, her engines having been cleaned out we steamed up to near Jamestown and anchored for the night. On Sunday, the 11th, we made a reconneissance as far up as Old Fort Powhatan, and returned to James town. On Monday morning we were all called to quarters early. The ameke of two steamers had been seen con down the river, and we fondly hoped they were the reb

us at Hattery No. 2 on Thursday.

We were greatly disappointed to find them to be the Curtis Peck and Northampton, having on board eight hun, dred and eighty Union prisoners, on their way to Fortress Mouroe to be exchanged. We cheered them loudly, Monroe to be exchanged. We cheered them loudly, and they replied with great enthusiasm. All were surprised at the appearance of the robel soldiers having the boats in charge, both officers and men appearing like beya of fifteen years of age. In the attorneon we were joined by the Monitor and Stevens battery, when we steamed up to near Fort Powhatan and anchored for the night. Tue-day, the 13th, we took an early start, expecting to encounter a strong battery at the next turn of the river, and were greatly surprised to find the fort abandoned. This was the strongest point we

had yet passed, and could easily have made a determined resistance. The fort was built during the last war with Finglan for the defence of Richmond, and he been improved by the rebels the rast summer. It consists of a strong water battery at the foot and sand battery on the top-e a high bluff. Why it was not defended is incomprehensible, as it commands the entire channel, which he here so narrow that a ft o from the fort could rake every vessel coming up the river. The flag of truce boats returned and passed us at Harris' but before we reached Chy Point. At City Point we found each house displaying lags of truce, and learned that a robel tugboat had just led after setting fire to the sheds of the Transportation Company, which were entirely consumed.

Commander Rodgers and a me of the other officers went on shore, under cover of the guns of the determined on the country of the strong on our way two schooners, which we left unmoles ed, though the property of one of the most ultra-rebals in the State. We started early again on Wednesday. The channel now became very acrow, and ran close under the bluffs. It was a constant correct wonder that these intricate channels were not defended, as, from the height of land and narrowness of the Channel, it would be alm st impossible for a guiboat to put her off; but it was impossible, even with the assistance of the Stevens battery, to move her. During this afternoon the vessels were annoved by miskerry from the bushes on either bank. On the Arostook a shield of boiler from plates was made to protect the men at the wheel and for the pilot on the forcensite. The Stevens battery covered her cabin and pilot house in the same manner. Chause were also suspended along the sides to protect the boilers. At high tide the Galena was

And the stand of the standard for the gailant manner is which the beats were handled, and for the rapidity and accuracy of their fire, exposed as they were at anchor in a narrow channel to a heavy plunging fire from a casemated battery, and of muskery from the banks. The narrowness and shallow water of the channel, and the close range at which the gunboat lay—being only from 600 to 1,000 yards from the battery—made it one of the most brilliant actions of the war, and the small loss sustained as very surprising. On Sunday we returned to Gity Point with the Maratungs and Wachssett. On Monday, the 19th, the Paymaster, Lieut. Stockwell, of Cleveland, Onio: Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, of Boston, Missi, and the surgeon and army telegraph officer from the Wachussett, which Gity Point, and were surprised and made orisoners, together with five seamen, the rest of the party being warned that men were coming, tried to escape in the boar, but when about a boat's length from the shore were free upon, and the master's mate. Thomas Aimy, and a seaman, Wm. Pearce, were killed, and three others were wounded. Only one master's mate, Thomas Aimy, and a seaman, Wm. Pearce, were killed, and three others were wounded. Only one master's mate, those a boat of earlely. The surgeon went to visit some sick people, and the and was one of cowardly greathery, as they sheltered themselves behind women and children, and had flags of troce my ng from every house, which prevented our burning the town. The Aroostock, on Toesday, was sent with the bodies to Jamestown. They were burned with mindary thoors; their headowards mark their innal resting place. We returned here on Wednesday, and were greatly surprised at the accounts we saw in the papers. The impression there conveyed is that the wooden gunboats were of no use at all, and hind no share in the actions. This is an entire mistake—to call it by a mind name—for not only did they reliew the iron-clau gunboats closely to the batteries and pass them as many times, and we as a long under fire, but they were of the greatest in

The exciting news which flashed over the wires on Sunday of the defeat of General Banks, created an universal stir at this yard yesterday, and seemed to nerve each man with renewed vigor. At dinner hour, crowds were collected inside and out of the yard, discussing is the most eager manner the necessity of sending out the militie for the pretection of the National capital, maledictions which would be anything at all but pleasing On board the North Carolina, Sabine, and other con On board the North Caronias, sabuse, and other commis-sioned vessels here, the news was freely convamed by the blue jackets, each one of whom seemed discontented at not having an opportunity of participating in the defense of Washington-one would really imagine on entering this yard that we were only in the commencement of the unboly rebel-ion which has been carried on for the past year. No joiners, bineksmiths, caulkers, riggers, sailmakers, ord-nance hands and laborers, are to be seen working with commendable vigor from sunrise to sunset, and the amount of work which pass through their hands daily is ing purchased and chartered vessels into men-of-war, berides overhauling the vessels of the regular navy, and fitting them out for immediate service, was commenced, and upwards of one hundred vessels were equipped in the most efficient manner. Is addition to this three new vessels were built—the Getarara, Oneida siderable service. Two more vessels are on the stocks, one of which will soon be finished. Besides these the one of which will soon be finished. Besides these the Roanoke has lately been rassed, and is at present being iron-clad in the dry lock. In addition to all this a supply of shot and shell has been ascumulated, which would seem to be enough to supply all the vessels in the average the Ordinace Separament is as actively employed in preparing armaments as if we had not a gun alloat. The number of men at present employed here are obout three thousand five hundred, and from all appearances this number will shortly be increased. Commander Aimy, the executive officer, it is reported, is detached from the yard, having been ordered to the command of the means gunboat Mercedita, at Port Royal. Few will be succeeded by Commander Radford, a Virginian by birth, and appointed in 1825 from Missouri. The marines are now garrisoned at the Flushing avenue barracks, having left the gate barracks altegether—e guard marching down to the Navy Yard every day. RELEASE OF UNION PRISONERS.

Negotiations Retween the Union Generals Wool and Burnside and the Rebel Generals Huger and Helmes.

Fourteen Hundred Prisoners to be Given Up,

Our Newbern Correspondence. One Thousand Four Hundred Union Soldiers to be Re-

leased-The Negotia ions Between Generals Burnside and Wool, on the Part of the Union, and Generals Holmes and Huger, on the Part of the Rebels-The Correspondence Between General Burneide and the Rebel Generals Han-som and H Imes-A Rebel Destroying His Own Cotton-

Never before have I written you with so much gratifi-cation as I do upon the present occasion, and the infor-

ing our troops, and if accelled to the parties te raturn to Newbern will be speedily forwarded by flag of truce. Permit me to state that have no doubt that every act consistent with the public safety will be reciprocated on our part. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM,

Brigadier General C. S. A.

Fig. 18 ANSOM,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina, and Gold-Bono, May 19, 1862.

General—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst., addressed to myself. Your letter of the 17th inst., addressed to myself. Your letter of the same date to Gen. Ransom has also been handed me. In accordance with your request I beg to inform you that the United States prisoners to be released on parole, some loarteen hundred in number, will be delivered at Washington, N.C. The first detachment of about two hundred will probably reach that piace on Friday next, and the remainder will follow in daily instainment of the same number. I am General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THEODORE H. HOLDES, Major General Confederate States army, commanding Department North Carolina.

To Major General A. E. Bunning, commanding United States forces at Newbern.

A few days ago a party, consisting of Company H. Seventeenth Massachusetts, under command of Captain Loyd and Lieutenant Hammond, went on a reconnous-ance on the other side of the Trent river, about seven miles from Newbern. During this trip they paid a visit to a Methodist minister's house near the town of Peliockrille, and found that the house was deserted, the resident, no doubt, having found some business of wast im and scouting parties. He, with the feelings of a true se ebeilion by ruining and otherwise destroying his cotton and some other goods in preference to seeing them fall into time he had obtained a promise from the Confederate government (7) that all the value so destroyed should be nade good to him. Such an instance of self-sacrifice is rarely to be met with, and deserves a wide notice, show this cause. They also in their travels captured two men and four horses in the immediate vicinity of kaville. The men's names were Cathoun and Davis, both sufficiently expressive in themselves to prove the owners rank secessionists. They were brought to town and turned over to the care of our authorities. With the exception of one very distressing accident that occurred, the particulars of which I give you below, the expedition was a perfect success. As some of the men were getting into one of the boats they misunderstood some order that was given, and instead of all remaining in their seats they stood up, and the consequence was that the boat was overturned, and the whole of them were precipitated into the water, and with the greatest difficulty all but three were rescued from their perilous position. The three drowned men were privates Robert Bo Rowcroft and William Emmerson. Their bodies were They were men highly respected by their officers and

by the whole regiment.

I have already given you one or two sketches of the have also spoken with justice of the harm such institutions must do as looked upon by the Southern people;
but I have now another thing to refer to of quite a different character, and one highly calculated to create a
good impression upon the minds of the people. Mr. Col
yer, the same individual who established the negro
schools, has started a day school for the white children of Newbern, and in this really good work he is
ably seconded by several of the ladies of the town, four
of whom are to teach the children. Two of these ladies
have relations in the rebel army, but have good sense
enough to see that that should not deter them from undertaking the good and charitable work of instructing
the little people who have been left behind. This movement should and will meet with the hearty approval of
all, as I can see me party feeling in it, but simply a desire
to do good. have also spoken with justice of the harm such institu

here, but it does not prevent me from letting the friends of the soldiers tiere an without, notwithstanding the last that they are in the South during this but season, they are healthy, strong, and in excellent spilits, and most anxiously await the orders to advance whatever time that may be. We are frequently entertained by regimental and brigade reviews by the generals here, and the artilliery are constantly drilling and practising, so as to be ready at a moment's warning. As a kind of relaxation from the monotonous dutien of camp his and milliary discipline, we have once or twice a week, concerts from our "crack" bands, and nothing is more delightful than, of a fine evening, to hear the spiconlidativation of 61 more's, or some other regimental band, as they proceed from the headquarters of one general to that of another.

The railroad bridge over the Trent, which was destroyed by the rebels at the time of our taking Newbern, is nearly completed, and will soon be in a mostly completed, and his services will be, and are no doubt, fully appreciated by the Commanding General.

The university of practice of firing upon our pickets appears to be on the wans. It appears that the rebels are arriving at is the little sense of what is honorable in warfare and what is not, for I have but little to say about elicket firing, and in some lastances with pickets have beau in full sight of each other without either party being molessed. Let us hope that the shameful practice will be entirely done away with for the future, unless in case of an advance, when it becomes a milliary becassity.

Newborn is very quiet and bears no evidence of the

vernment are made to understand that it is merciful and magnanimous, and not at all obolition. The hardest fight the Union men here in Tennessee have is to defend themselves against the infernal machines sent dones South in the shape of abolition speeches and action in

Shocking Tragedy-A Mother Kills Her

Child and then Commits Suicide. A sad affair growing out of the present war occurred at No. 332 avenue A, on Sunday evening. Some months ago, it appears, a Frenchman named Jean Phillips joined the Excelsior brigade and departed for Washington, leavfive years old. On Saturday Madame Philips received a letter from the seat of war, announcing the death of her husband in a recent engage, ment. She was devotedly attached to the brave fellow, and so terrible was the sh ck produced by the sad tid. ings, that her reason was dethroned, and she deter-mined to follow her husband even to the grave. Accordingly, on Sunday she made the necessary preparations for the disposition of her remains, when the curtain should fall upon the last act of the melancholy tragedy. She determined to destroy the drama by killing herself. Having procured a phial of laudanum, she administered a portion of the poison to her hours afterwards the unhappy woman was discovered to be in a dying condition, with her child folded closely to be in a dying condition, with her child folded closely to her bosom. She was immediately removed to Belleves Hospital for medical attendance, but died in an hour or so after her admission. The child langered until yesterday afternoon, when it succumbed to the influence of the poisonous draught and expired about three o'clock. Coroner Collin investigated the after, and upon searching the effects of the suicide, he found a note which abe had written the night before, giving all the necessary directions for the disposition of the bodies. She bequeathed her little property, consisting of househeld furniture, &c., to her mother, and requested that the lattle should make all the arrangements for the function.

This Board met yesterday, at one o'clock P. M. A communication was received from the Finance Deshape of \$1,228,790 30 in the treasury.

balance of \$1,222,730 30 in the treasury.

HE CORPORATION ADVENTIGEM.

A report from the Committee on Printing, in relation to the corporation advertising, stating that the committee had been unable to come to any definite conclusion on the subject, and they therefore submit to the Board all the information they have been able to acquire on the subject. The committee, however, state they believe that the corporation advertising has been given to too many papers of small circulation, and has, therefore, failed to subserve the ends it intended to promote.

to too many papers of small circulation, and has, therefore, failed to subserve the ends it intended to promote.

In connection with the report Alderman Boots preposed to make the Starts Zeitung a full corporation paper.

Alderman Gener moved that the Starts Zeitung be substituted as a full corporation paper instead of the New York Loader.

The report was recommitted, and the resolution and amendment laid over.

In an awar to a resolution of the Board, the Comptroller submitted a table showing in detail the names of the new spajors to which payments were made for advertising the proceedings of the Common Council and the various departments for 1860 and 1861—the total of which appears to be \$173,721 id. Among the recipients were the names of many hitherto unheard of papers. The communication was laid over.

The communication was laid over.

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A resolutance appropriating \$000,000 for the families of volunteers was amended so as to give each family a sum sot esceeding \$12 per month, and was adopted.

A resolution from the Homeopathic Medical Society, tendering their services to the sick and wounded was referred.

A resolution from the Councilmen calling on Congress to adopt, without delay, the bill new before them for establishing a mint in New York, was concurred in.

An ordinance appropriating \$5,00 for additinal compensation for elerks and messengers of the Common Council was adopted. The Board-adjourned to Thursday next, at one volock.

Brooklyn Sunday Schools.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

The anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday Schools will take place to-lay, weather permitting, and a great and joyful time is anticipated among the juveniles of the

will parade in as many different localities as indicated is

the following programms:—

WESTERS DIVERSE This division, under the charge of Marshal R. M. Lock-wood, will parade in Henry street, near Plerrepout. The

wood, will parade in Henry street, near Pierrepont. The schools will parade in Henry street, near Pierrepont. The schools will meet at the following churches:—

Plymouth Church.—School No. 4, First Baptist; No. 9, York street Methodist Episcopal; No. 34, Plymouth; No. 71, Navy Mission; No. 84, Prospect street Mission.

Sand Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—No. 10, Washington street Methodist Episcopal; No. 11, Third Presbyterian; No. 74, City Park Mission.

Forst Reformed Dutch Church.—No. 3, First Prosbyterian, Henry street. No. 19, Pierrepout street Baptist; No. 24, Church et he Pitgrims; No. 62, Matthews E, mopal Luthoran.

First Presbyterian Church, Remsen street.—No. 5, St. Ann's Episcopal; No. 45, Reio med Dutch, on the Heighte; No. 97, Wall street Ferry Mission.

First Presbyterian Church, Remsen street.—No. 7, First Reformed Butch; No. 27, Central Baptist; No. 15, German Evangelica; No. 99, Bettestia Mission.

Washington street Methodist Episcopal Church.—No. 1 Sands street Methodist Episcopal; No. 29, Concord street Beptist; No. 31, First Reformed Presbyterian.

Curral Baptist Church.—No. 13, First Prinstire Methodist Episcopal; No. 29, Concord street Beptist; No. 31, First Reformed Presbyterian.

Curral Baptist Church.—No. 32 State street Congregational; No. 65, Siloam Presbyterian; No. 64, Ent. al Baptist Mission; No. 93, St. Peter's Mission; No. 90, Union Congregational.

Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights.—No. 6, Second

Epison al form. This person was dressed to represent the character in which he served, and it was manifest that it was designed by the prisoner that the complainant should believe him to be an ordained minister of the Goapel. There was no proof, however, that he was in fact a clergyman, or authorized by law to ce tify a marriage for the purpose of registry. He asked the complainant if she would take the prisoner for her husband, and she answered, yes. The prisoner for her husband, and she answered, yes. The prisoner for her husband, and she answered, yes. The prisoner was asked if he would take the complainant so has wife, and he person officiating pronounced them man and wife. Here was every element secessary to constitute the contract of marriage. It was followed by cohabitation. The jury be leved it was a reality to the complainant, whatever the prisoner intended. He may have procured some person falsely to represent himself as a minister, with the latent to deceive his victim, and to obtain the object of his lust without any marriage. Such a thing is possible. I see no reason, however, to presume that the prisoner committed another and different terime in order to acquit him of the one with which he stands convicted here. Marriage, sithough the most solumn obligation, is a civil contract, and may be entered into it any manner which clearly evinces the interition of the parties. It is altogether suitable that it should be celebrated in a mainner to impress upon the parties and friends its sacred character. The law, as written in the statute, has wisely, I think, omitted to prescribe any form to be obscayed in eatering into this contract. I think the charge of the Recorder was correct. The judgment should be affirmed.

James T. Brady for the defendant; S. B. Garvin for the people.

ment should be affirmed.

James T. Brady for the defendant; S. B. Garvin for the people.

THE CASE OF DOCTOR COREL.

The People w. Charles Cobel.—in this case the defendant was charged with having committed an abortion en Mary Ann Baker. The pury found him guilty of an extempt to commit an abortion, but without naming the party on whom the elected was perpetrated. This verdict like Court, on appeal, decided to be erroneous, as not embracing the offence in the indictment. The conviction was reversed, and a new trial ordered in the Sessions.

The People v. Joseph Schen.—The prisoner was convicted of receiving stolen goods, the property of the Grover and Eaker Swing Machine Company. Counsel appealed on the ground that the legal existence of the corporation was not established. The Court on appeal held that it must be stated in the indictment and proved on the trial that the corporation has an existence. This not having been proved a new trial is ordered.

The People v. John A. Conter.—The prisoner was convicted of passings counterfeit bills, and the Court now estirm that conviction.

The People v. John A. Conter.—The prisoner in this case was indicted for torgery. On the trial it turned out that the instrument forged had not been set within the indictment, from the fact that it had been destroyed by the prisoner. The prisoner was convicted and the counsel took an appeal. The Court sustained the conviction on the ground that the omission was a mere matter of form, and as such could not upset the judgment.

Mr. Alanson Nath.—In this application to throw Mr. Nash over the bar, the Court has ordered a reference to ex. Judge Unholler to ascertain the facts in the case.

For Poss Rotal.—Parties desirous of forwarding packages, &c., to the officers of Commodore Dupont's squadron will have an opportunity of sending them free of charge by leaving them at No. 40 Beaver street by 12 M. to-day. The schooner Delphons is going out for the exclusive accommodation of the officers of the above named squadron.

aquadron.

Whows or Soldhess who have been Killed in the Causs or the Union, and who are in need, about eall as soon as possible and receive their share of the sum of money realized from the sale of the ox "Constitution" (3714 71) and charitably designated by Mr. Bryan Lauwrence for the widows of volunteers. The money can be had by applying to Mr. Joseph McGuire, No. 63 Third avenue.

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Third avenue.

MINITARY FRESSPIATION.—A presentation of a full set of
horse equipments is to be made to Colonel James L.
Fraser, of the Forty-seventh regiment N.Y.S.V., this
afternoon, as the Fifth avenue flotel. They are to be
seen at the store of Fests. Nichols & Co., corner of
Froadway and Leonard street. The Colonel leaves te
join his regiment on Wednesday, on the steamer Erricose,
TO THE EDITOR OF THE RERALD.

MONDAY, May 26, 1862.

You are requested by the committee, who has charge
of the money raised by Mr. Bryan Lawrence from the
sale of the ox Constitution, \$714 71, to call the attention
(in an editorial) of the widows of the soldiers whe
have been killed in the war, to spiply immediately at the
office of Joseph McGuire, 63 Third avenue, when the
sum se appropriated shall be divided between them,
heing domated for that purpose by Mr. Lawrence. Your
attention to this matter is deared by the committee,
as they wish to make an immediate distribution.

J. B. TULLIK.